

HEALTH

E 2 1086 1

G.R. 54

LIBRARY

UTTOXETER  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

---

ANNUAL  
REPORT

of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
FOR THE YEAR 1949

---

---

OCTOBER, 1950



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30202681>

COPY

LIBRARY

UTTOXETER URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Council Offices,  
Northgate,  
Uttoxeter.

12th February, 1951.

Dear Sir,

Annual Report, 1949.

Uttoxeter Rural District.

I regret that I have to draw to your notice two "Typographical Errors" in this Report.

- (a) Page 8. The number of the Uttoxeter Ambulance Staff should read 12 and not 11.
- (b) Page 22. The number of "All Children" immunised in the year 1949 should be 30 %.

I may add that I corrected the above errors on the "Proof Copy".

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd). A. W. W. Battersby.

The Secretary,  
Ministry of Health,  
Whitehall, S.W.1.

12

James M. Smith  
Secretary  
1871

1871

1871

James M. Smith  
Secretary

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. Smith  
Secretary

Yours very truly,  
J. M. Smith  
Secretary

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours very truly,  
J. M. Smith

James M. Smith

Secretary

The Secretary  
of the  
Board of  
Education



# ANNUAL REPORT

---

Council Offices,  
Northgate,  
Uttoxeter,  
Staffs.  
October, 1950.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Uttoxeter Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Uttoxeter Rural District for the year 1949.

This Report is prepared on the lines indicated by the Minister in Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 (England) dated 25th January, 1950.

## **Vital Statistics.**

In the Uttoxeter Rural District the Birth Rate of 15.1 per 1,000 estimated civilian population was lower than the birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the population of the country as a whole, and was the lowest rate recorded in the Rural District since 1943. At the same time the actual number of births was lower than for 1948, the decrease in the birth rate being due to the increase in the estimated number of the civilian population.

The Still Birth Rate for your District was at 0.39 per 1,000 of the civilian population, lower than the still birth rate for your District last year, which was 0.65 per 1,000 estimated population.

In my report last year I drew attention to the number of deaths of children during the first month of life which had occurred in your District during 1949. This year I have to record that not only is the infant death rate in your District higher in 1949 as compared with 1948, but also that the neo-natal death rate, or death rate of infants in the first month, has also increased. This point is brought out in a table presenting together these various rates with reference to the last four years, which is contained in the body of this Report.

In a small unit of population such as this District comprises where the total number of births seldom exceeds 180, quite large fluctuations of infant death rates are to be expected but even so it is always more satisfactory when the pendulum swings low rather than high. In 1949 there were 162 births, 49 were Vaccinated, making 30.2 per cent of all births.

### **Infectious Disease.**

Notifications were received during 1949, with respect to no less than 127 cases of Measles, 7 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 41 cases of Whooping Cough. In 1949 the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough were slightly higher than for 1948, and there was a fall in the Scarlet Fever cases from 50 in 1948 to 7 in 1949. Only one case of Acute Poliomyelitis was notified and no cases of Food Poisoning. There was no death from any of the notifiable infectious diseases although there were two from Influenza and three from Pneumonia.

### **Housing.**

In 1949, 16 houses were completed. The reduction in the number completed is due to the change from small schemes to larger building schemes and the difficulty in obtaining cement for a period of two months. During the year a number of persons were re-housed who had been occupying overcrowded and unsatisfactory houses. In addition houses were provided for persons living in rooms who had a young family.

### **Conclusion.**

I record personally my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness to me since I became the Medical Officer, and to all the officials of the Council who gave me their support and help in compiling this Annual Report.

Mr. Drabble, your Sanitary Inspector, left in October, 1949, and Mr. Ward commenced in May, 1950.

From October, 1949 to December, 1949, the essential duties of a Sanitary Inspector were carried out by Mr. Pughe, your Surveyor.

Dr. Cameron left in February, 1950, and I commenced on 2nd October, 1950.

On behalf of Dr. Cameron, I record his thanks and appreciation to the Chairman, Members of the Council, and to the Officers of the Rural Council.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. M. BATTERSBY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR W. A. OLDHAM, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman*—COUNCILLOR W. SALT.

### *Members—*

Councillor T. B. Bettson	Councillor J. Marklew
„ A. Booth	„ T. H. Prall
„ J. T. Bonsall	„ F. J. Potts
„ R. C. Ball	„ W. Ratcliffe
„ C. A. Clowes	„ S. S. Robinson
„ Rev. J. B. Colley	„ J. Salisbury
„ W. H. Clowes	„ F. W. Snow
„ P. K. Cottrell, J.P.	„ A. J. Smith
„ J. Holmes	„ W. Turner
„ C. E. Ingham	„ R. E. Wilson
„ J. A. Mason.	

### *Public Health Officers—*

#### *Medical Officer of Health—*

A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., for 1949.

Left February, 1950.

#### *Sanitary Inspector—*

S. C. DRABBLE, A.I.A.S., M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I., for 1949.

Left October, 1949.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	Acres—55,228
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1949)	10,950
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1949 accord- ing to the Rate Books	2,793
Rateable Value	£43,853
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	£168
Number of persons per acre	0.19
Number of houses per acre	0.05
Average number of persons per house	4.17

The seventeen Parishes of the Uttoxeter Rural District comprise, in the main, agricultural communities whose principle concern is dairy and, to a lesser extent, arable farming. The three principle villages in the District are Rocester, Mayfield and Abbots Bromley,



and two of these Parishes offer alternative employment to agriculture. Thus, there is a cotton mill at Rocester, and a silk mill at Mayfield. In addition quite a number of the residents in your District find work at the agricultural implement factory in Uttoxeter, at the various residential schools in the area, and on transport and other services. A proportion of the residents of your District who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, live in your District, very often at some distance from their place of occupation, because of the difficulty of obtaining housing accommodation in the Urban areas adjacent to their place of employment. Fifteen houses are not inhabited due to their being repaired or renovated.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Live Births.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	66	92	158
Illegitimate .....	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	67	95	162
	—	—	—

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ..... 15.1

<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	—	—	—
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births ..... Nil  
 Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population ..... 0.39

<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	54	52	106

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population ..... 9.62  
 Deaths from Puerperal Causes ..... Nil  
 Deaths from other Maternal Causes ..... 1

#### *Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—*

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	1	4	5
Illegitimate .....	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	2	4	6
	—	—	—

#### *Death Rate of Infants under one year—*

All infants per 1,000 live births ..... 37.0  
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..... 31.0  
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live  
 births ..... 25.0  
 Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..... 10  
 Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..... Nil  
 Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..... Nil  
 Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..... Nil



## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Uttoxeter Rural District, 1948.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Males. Females. Total</i>		
Heart Diseases .....	18	18	36
Cancer .....	4	6	10
Intra-cranial vascular leisons .....	7	10	17
All other causes .....	4	7	11
Nephritis .....	2	2	4
Pneumonia .....	—	3	3
Other diseases of the Circulatory System .....	2	1	3
Bronchitis .....	3	1	4
Other digestive diseases .....	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	3	—	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—
Diabetes .....	1	—	1
Other respiratory diseases .....	2	—	2
Other violent causes .....	3	—	3
Influenza .....	2	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis .....	—	—	—
Other Maternal causes .....	—	1	1
Premature Birth .....	—	2	2
Congenital malformations, birth injury and Infant Disease .....	1	1	2
Suicide .....	—	—	—
	53	52	105

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949 AND THE SIX PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population.			Rate per 1000 Live Births.
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
<b>1949</b> .....	<b>15.1</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>37.00</b>
1948 .....	16.8	0.65	10.74	22.78
1947 .....	17.7	0.10	11.00	62.90
1946 .....	18.0	0.41	11.20	39.80
1945 .....	19.7	1.06	14.25	37.80
1944 .....	17.0	0.73	10.44	61.35
1943 .....	15.8	0.82	10.90	32.70

## CANCER DEATHS.

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with regard to your District during 1949, and the six previous years. The percentage which these Cancer deaths form of the total deaths is also shown.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>
<b>1949</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.4</b>
1948 .....	11	8	19	17%
1947 .....	11	9	20	18%
1946 .....	9	5	14	13%
1945 .....	6	12	18	13%
1944 .....	9	6	15	15%
1943 .....	3	10	13	12%

### Infant Mortality and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births along with Still Birth Mortality Rates per 1,000 Still and Live Births 1946—1949.

Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Mortality Rate 1—12 months	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate
1949	3.7	18.86	18.86	Nil
1948	27.78	16.67	—	37.43
1947	62.9	11.47	51.43	5.4
1946	39.8	22.7	17.1	22.2

**Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, and Analysis of Mortality**

	Uttoxeter Rural District	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
<b>Births</b>					
Live Births .....	15.1	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5
Still Births .....	—	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.37
<b>Deaths</b>					
All Causes .....	9.62	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .....	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .....	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria .....	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis .....	0.28	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52
Influenza .....	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencep- halitis .....	—	0.01	0.62	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia .....	0.28	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
<b>Deaths</b>					
All causes under 1 years of age .....	37.0	32(b)	37	30	29
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age .....	—	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7

**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.**

**Laboratory Facilities.**

In so far as your District is concerned, laboratory facilities were available during 1949 in the County town of Stafford, some fourteen miles distant. Specimens and samples submitted to these laboratories for investigation were transmitted mainly by 'bus, both by the Medical Practitioners in your District, and by this Department.

**Ambulance Facilities.**

During 1949 a 24-hour service has been maintained by the Staffordshire County Ambulance Service. There are five ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—two can be adapted for sitting cases.

Two cars are kept in the Smithfield garage, and three are kept in Messrs. Atkey's garage. This arrangement is necessary as the Smithfield garage will only accommodate two cars.



On Market days and on other Cattle Sale days, some difficulty is experienced in getting the cars in and out of the Smithfield garage. I feel that the cars should be accommodated in one garage and at a more accessible site. In the near future, I believe the cars are to be accommodated in a central garage which is to be built at Heath House.

The Uttoxeter Area Ambulance Staff consists of 11, and the day is divided into three periods of eight hours.

One Ambulance Car (Morris, 1932) is due for replacement.

### **Nursing in the Home.**

This service is carried out by the District Nurses, and one Nurse is available for each of the Parishes as follows :—

1. Okeover, Stanton, Mayfield, Wootton, Ramshorn, and Ellastone.
2. Rocester and Denstone.
3. Leigh, Kingstone (Gratwich only) and Croxden.
4. Uttoxeter Rural and Kingstone (except Gratwich).
5. Abbots Bromley and Blithfield.
6. Marchington and Draycott-in-the-Clay.
7. Newborough.

The request for this service comes from the private Doctor or from a Hospital when the patient is discharged.

In most cases the Nurse undertakes the duties of a General Nurse, a Midwife and in some cases also carries out the duties of a Health Visitor, and of School Nurse in the Parish for which they are responsible.

## **HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS**

### **Hospitals.**

There are not any hospitals in the Uttoxeter Rural District and as in previous years, the arrangements in this connection were as follows :—

### **Infectious Diseases.**

Cases of infectious disease which required hospitalisation were treated at the Wissage Isolation Hospital, at Lichfield. The hospital is under the jurisdiction of the Birmingham Hospital Board. The arrangements with reference to the admission of cases to this hospital, however, were substantially the same as those existing prior to 1949 and continued to be, mainly through your Medical Officer of Health.

Wissage Hospital was closed in October, 1949, from then all cases were treated at Bucknall Hospital, which is under the Stoke Board.

### **General Medical and Surgical Cases.**

Patients suffering from medical and surgical conditions on account of which they required to be admitted to hospital, went

mainly to the Infirmaries at Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, and Burton-on-Trent. Whereas, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby was included in the Sheffield Hospital Region, and other three Infirmaries referred to above, were situated in the Birmingham Hospital Region. Nevertheless, it is possible for patients from Uttoxeter Rural District to be admitted to any of these hospitals irrespective of the administrative boundary.

### **Tuberculosis Beds.**

Provision for the institutional treatment of patients suffering from this disease is the responsibility of the appropriate Regional Hospital Board. The shortage of nursing staff, and especially of staff trained and willing to nurse this type of case, has been reflected in the waiting lists for sanatoria and in the difficulty which medical practitioners have experienced in having infectious diseases removed from their homes. Your District, has, of course, not suffered any more in this connection than other parts of the country. It is to be hoped, however, that the improvement in the recruitment of nurses which is now taking place, will very shortly result in some alleviation of this very serious state of affairs.

### **Maternity and Gynaecological Cases.**

Maternity and Gynaecological cases were again mainly admitted to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, and the Ashbourne Maternity Home.

### **Home and Domestic Help Service.**

This is one of the services provided under the National Health Service Act, for which the Local Health Authority, with the approval of the Minister, may recover from the persons availing themselves of it, such charges (if any) as the Authority considers reasonable, having regard to the means of those persons.

This entails in those cases in which the applicant states that he is unable to pay the full amount, an assessment of income, and the application of a scale which results in the charge (if any) which is made for the services of the Home Help, being related to what the individual is able to pay.

Those who can pay are asked to pay, but those who cannot are not asked to pay the full charge, but only a modified charge, and in some cases pay no charge.

In the Rural area there is one full-time Help and two part-time Helps. The Service has been very successful, and is appreciated by those who make use of the Service.

## **CLINICS.**

### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

A Tuberculosis Dispensary is available to residents in your District at which, sessions are held each Thursday morning.



This clinic was originally provided by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis, but since 1949 the Dispensary has been administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The social worker of the local Health Authority keeps in close touch with the work at the Dispensary and the Health Visitor is present during each session.

### **Minor Ailments Clinic.**

The local education authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1949, continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic in the Congregational Church Sunday School, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, only on Friday morning. I feel a daily clinic is called for.

### **Infant Welfare Clinic.**

The Staffordshire County Council during 1949, as the local Health Authority, provided an Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter, at which sessions were held each Friday afternoon.

### **Ante-Natal Clinic.**

An Ante-Natal Clinic is provided in Uttoxeter in a similar manner to the Infant Welfare Centre, by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions are held fortnightly on Friday afternoons. A Midwife attends and all Midwives are invited to attend and to bring their cases.

### **Dental Clinic.**

Every Saturday morning a Dental session is held for the treatment of school children, and expectant and nursing mothers.

This Clinic serves the Urban and Rural Districts of Uttoxeter, and it is situated in the centre of the Town. Urgent cases can be sent besides the cases arranged to attend for treatment.

### **Public Cleansing.**

The Council continued a comprehensive scheme for house refuse removal. In a scattered country area such as your District comprises, distance is the most important factor which requires to be overcome. This entails a refuse vehicle, or vehicles, which is able to take a large enough load to cut down to and fro journeys to the minimum necessary and which is also sufficiently manoeuvrable to allow of its negotiating the narrow lanes and service roads along which it requires to go. In addition the low draft necessary for ease of loading must be associated with a sufficient clearance so that it can pass safely along rough surface roads. The mileage involved in the removal of refuse in your District also entails the careful choice of sites for tipping of refuse, and unfortunately tends to create a multiplicity of tips.

A Private Contractor undertook completely, the refuse collection in the Parishes of Mayfield, Rocester, Denstone, Ellastone,



Stanton and Wootton, the Council's direct labour scheme being responsible for the remaining Parishes. A fortnightly collection was thus in force during 1949, over the whole of the District, all the accessible properties being served.

The question of tip control which was referred to in last year's Report has not, as yet, been satisfactorily dealt with. Special tip dressing was applied from time to time during the summer.

A new vehicle is expected early in 1950—this should improve facilities for 1950.

### **Rodent Control.**

A part-time Rodent Operative has again been employed to assist in Rodent Control Work. In addition to this, routine surface treatment, that is refuse tips, etc., the public sewers were tested for rats in July, 1949, and were found to be free from rat infestation.

### **Vermin Control.**

In your area there are no facilities for cleansing of persons (Verminous) and of verminous clothes. Verminous houses were treated when they were found.

**Public Baths and Wash-houses.**—There are none in the Rural Area.

**Places of Entertainment.**—There are none beyond the Village Hall or Institute.

**Offensive Trades.**—There are no Offensive Trades in your District, but there is one Mobile Fish Fryer.

### **Schools.**

Sanitary Inspections were carried out routinely by the County Council, and the Rural Sanitary Inspector only visited a school when requested.

### **Moveable Dwellings.**

In your area, there are no licensed Moveable Dwellings, and no sites are licensed.

### **Licensed Premises.**

Inspections with regard to sanitary conveniences and general hygiene conditions were carried out during the year.

## **WATER SUPPLY.**

There has been no major alteration with reference to the principal sources of water supply in your District during 1949, and as indicated in this Report last year, the various Parishes are supplied as follows :—

Mayfield.—This Parish is supplied by Water Works owned by this Council. The project consists of a deep water supply tapped by a borehole, whence it is pumped to a service reservoir.

Denstone, Rocester, Bramshall (part) and Stramshall.—This part of your District receives a supply in bulk from the Uttoxeter Urban District Council's Prestwood Supply.

Abbots Bromley, Kingstone (part), Newborough (part), Draycott-in-the-Clay (part), and Marchington (part). These portions of your District lie within the statutory limits of supply of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Bramshall (part).—Supplied in bulk by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Great Gate (part), Leigh.—Bulk supply from the Cheadle Rural District Council.

Croxden.—Supplied by private piped supply.

The Villages of Ellastone, Ramshorn, Stanton, Marchington Woodlands, Wootton and Okeover, rely mainly on surface wells and springs.

It is hoped that the Supplementary Supply Water Scheme which the Urban District Council prepared will soon obtain the Ministry's approval for the supply to the above latter named Villages.

Delay in putting the scheme into effect has compelled the Urban Council to refuse meantime, pending the inauguration of their Supplementary Scheme, many applications from dairy farms for water from their main as it runs through your District from Prestwood to Bramshall.

The Council has made every effort to obtain a mains water supply for those parts of the District which do not have one, and schemes have been prepared for the Hoar Cross portion of the Parish of Abbots Bromley and has since received approval by the Ministry of Health. A scheme for the Marchington Woodlands area has also been prepared and has been submitted for approval to the Staffordshire County Council. A piped water supply is urgently required by the dairy farms in this part of your District, and it is also required for the school at Marchington Woodlands, which at present has no water supply. Further water schemes for different parts of your District have also been under consideration. All of them will be required to meet an urgent demand for water in this dairying district. The Council's Consulting Engineers have inspected your area, and have drawn Schemes for Water Supply.

Many of the shallow wells and springs at present in use in certain parts of your District are unreliable both as to quality and quantity.

The Hoar Cross Scheme was approved in 1949 and work has commenced.

The quality of the piped water supplies have been again found to be satisfactory during 1949, and samples of water have been sub-



mitted at regular intervals during the year, for Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis.

WATER ANALYSIS.

The following are reports on samples taken on the 12th April, 1949, at the Mayfield Pumping Station Rising main :—

<i>Chemical.</i>	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212° F.	27.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.026
Albuminoid	0.004
Nitric Nitrogen	0.18
Chlorine	1.4
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.008
Appearance	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination	None
pH Value	7.5
Hardness before Boiling	15.9
Hardness after Boiling	7.4
Temporary Hardness	8.5

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality, and if passed bacteriologically may be considered suitable for drinking.

*Bacteriological Report.*

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37° C—  
5 per 100 ml.

Approximate proportions of Non-Faecel Coli—Not reported.

No plumbo-solvent action has been observed in the water supply of your District. No action was necessary on account of contamination of piped water supplies.

*Bacteriological Report.*

On 22nd February, 1949, a sample from a house supplied from the Mayfield Reservoir was submitted for examination.

The Report states :—

- (a) Probable No. of coliform bacilli 2 days 37° C. Nil per 100ml.
- (b) Faecal coli Nil
- (c) Non-faecel coli Nil

On 22nd February, 1949, a sample from the Mayfield Reservoir was sent for examination. The Report states :—

- (a) Probable No. of Coliform bacilli 2 days 37° C. Nil per 100 ml.
- (b) Faecal coli Nil
- (c) Non-faedel coli Nil



The number of dwelling houses and the approximate population supplied with water directly from public mains is shown below for each Parish :—

Parish	Population of Parish	Number of houses with piped water supply	Estimated Pop. with piped supply
Abbots Bromley .....	1,574	197	878
Blithfield .....	267	26	116
Croxden .....	316	10	43
Denstone .....	888	75	329
Draycott-in-the-Clay .....	499	75	280
Ellastone .....	324	Nil	Nil
Kingstone .....	271	52	231
Leigh .....	939	192	736
Marchington .....	859	70	314
Mayfield .....	1,269	314	1,088
Newborough .....	495	39	173
Okeover .....	55	Nil	Nil
Ramshorn .....	57	Nil	Nil
Rocester .....	1,177	264	1,051
Stanton .....	284	Nil	Nil
Uttoxeter Rural .....	983	105	422
Wootton .....	147	Nil	Nil

The number of dwelling houses and the approximate population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes are both NIL.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

The existing systems of sewerage and sewage disposal in the three principal Villages in your District, namely, Abbots Bromley, Mayfield and Rocester, are most unsatisfactory and, as pointed out in last year's Report, there is no doubt that serious nuisance arises in these Parishes as a result. Detailed sewage schemes for each of these three Parishes have been drawn up by the Council's Consulting Engineers and the approval of the Ministry of Health to the work being undertaken, is awaited.

A Sewage Works Attendant has been working on a whole-time basis to carry out the day-to-day maintenance of the sewage works and sewers in the various Parishes of your District.

The following work, mainly of the nature of repair, and improvement of existing sewage works, was carried out in 1949 :—

*Parish.*

Abbots Bromley	.....	Sewage Tank overhauled.
Mayfield	.....	Filter bed at Sewage Works repaired and re-clinkered.
Rocester	.....	Tanks cleaned out twice during year.
Denstone	.....	Filter bed at Sewage Works repaired and re-clinkered.
Ellastone	.....	Filter beds re-clinkered and tanks repaired.
Stramshall	.....	Top clinker of Filter bed renewed. Syphon overhauled.

**ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

The 23 Factories in your District were duly inspected during the year. There are 22 Factories with Mechanical Power and one without Mechanical Power. No written notices served and no occupiers were prosecuted.

At a Cotton Mill and a Silk Mill, attention is being given to the provision of adequate fire escapes. When the work is completed, the Mills will be inspected and a Certificate, etc., will be granted under Section 34, Factories Act, 1937.

In 1949, a new sanitary annexe was built at a Cotton Mill (Mayfield) to replace a defective and insufficient sanitary annexe.

**Classification of Factories.**

1. *With Mechanical Power.*

Saw Mill	.....	2
Joinery	.....	4
Bakehouse	.....	2
Motor Vehicle Repairing	.....	3
Engineering	.....	1
Cheese Making	.....	1
Grass Drying	.....	1
Mill	.....	2
Lime Stone Crushing	.....	2
Silk Manufacturing	.....	1
Cotton Mills	.....	1
Stone Dressing	.....	2
		—
		22
		—

2. *Without Mechanical Power.*

Blacksmith	.....	1
------------	-------	---

## HOUSING.

The construction of 16 houses was completed by this Council during 1949, as follows :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses completed.</i>
Blithfield .....	2
Newborough .....	6
Marchington .....	8
	—
	16
	—

In addition nine houses were completed by private enterprise.

## CIVIL BUILDING LICENSES.

The reduction in the number of houses repaired or altered, also with regard to repair and alteration of farm property, is due to the change in the sum allowed for this year, i.e., £100 for houses and £500 for farm property.

In 1948 the figure was £10 for houses and £100 for farm property.

During 1949, extensions to the Dormitories and Dining Room at the School of St. Mary and St. Anne, Abbots Bromley, were executed at a cost of £26,000.

During the year licences were issued and allocated as follows :

New Houses .....	5
Conversions .....	6
Major repairs and alterations to existing houses	9
Minor Repairs and Alterations .....	15
Repairs and Alterations to Farm Property .....	7
Repairs and Alterations to other buildings .....	18
	—
Total .....	60
	—

The very difficult question of the allocation of the tenancies of houses continued to receive much consideration by this Council. During the year under review, despite the Council's heavy waiting list of those with no houses at all, opportunity was taken to re-house a small number of overcrowded families who were living under very insanitary conditions. Special regard was had to families comprising a large number of young children, and there is no doubt that the health and well-being of such children has benefited by the progressive attitude adopted in this matter by the Council at a time when housing accommodation was in such demand.

## Housing Survey.

During the year, as far as other duties permitted, the Rural Housing Survey continued to be undertaken, and at the end of the year, 1,422 houses had been inspected.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

One Casualty Slaughterhouse is situated within the area of the Uttoxeter Rural District, and the following table shows the meat inspection work carried out during the year :—

### CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .....	36	—	—	—	—
Number inspected .....	32	—	—	—	—
<b>All Cases except Tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ....	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	7	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis .....	28.2%	—	—	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis Only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ....	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	16	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	56.3%	—	—	—	—

Three cows were sent direct to the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse by the Sanitary Inspector to the Uttoxeter Rural District Council.

The Casualty Slaughterhouse was kept in a satisfactory condition. The Knacker's Yard situated on a site near to the Casualty Slaughterhouse has again been used during the year, and has been kept in a satisfactory and cleanly manner.

The Central Slaughterhouse in Uttoxeter deals with all cattle other than those slaughtered in an emergency and as it is in the Urban area, it is supervised and inspected by the Urban Council's Authorised Officer.

#### Other Foodstuffs.

Routine inspections of shops and bakeries in your District were carried out during 1949, also supervision was directed to Ice Cream Vendors.

In the Rural area, most of the ice cream Vendors purchase the ice cream in containers from the manufacturers, and store it in a freezing chest until it is sold.

Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1949, the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis was as follows :—

<i>Infectious Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
Measles	127
Scarlet Fever	7
Whooping Cough	41
Acute Pneumonia	1
Food Poisoning	Nil
Erysipelas	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
	<hr/>
	184
	<hr/>

Of these cases of infectious disease, four cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to Hospital.

There were no deaths during 1949 as a result of notifiable infectious disease although deaths from Influenza were recorded during the year, and three deaths from Pneumonia.

The incidence of infectious disease in your District during 1949, was thus high, the number of cases notified of Measles and Whooping Cough being the highest in the last 5 and 6 years respectively. Scarlet Fever incidence being the lowest since 1943.

The Notifications of Measles were received with respect to cases in widely scattered parts of your District, in particular from Denstone, Draycott-in-the-Clay, and Mayfield as well as from Newborough and Rocester. Of the cases of Measles notified during 1949, 11 cases or 8.7 per cent, were aged two years of less than two years, while with regard to Whooping Cough the figures were 5 or 3.9 per cent. Of the seven cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year, three were notified in Stanton area, and two in Marchington.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning in your District in 1949. The one case of Poliomyelitis occurred in a Man and he made a good recovery.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP.  
AGE PERIOD IN YEAR.

	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45 years and over	Totals	Total
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Measles .....	5 2	3 1	10 7	9 4	5 4	33 25	5 1	8 1	1 1	1 0	— 1	80 47	127
Scarlet Fever ....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 3	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 4	7
Whooping Cough	1 3	1 —	3 1	2 3	4 4	7 7	2 1	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	20 21	41
Acute Pneumonia	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	1
Food Poisoning ....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Nil
Erysipelas .....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	2 3	2 5	7
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	1



Table giving names of Parishes and the number of houses and approximate population which each contains, along with the incidence of infectious disease in each Parish, during 1949.

Name of Parish	No. of Houses	Population of Parish, 1939	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.						Acute Poliomyelitis
			Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	
Abbots Bromley	350	1,574	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Blithfield	76	267	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Croxden	73	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denstone	171	888	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Draycott-in-the-Clay	139	499	20	—	6	—	—	—	—
Ellastone	90	324	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kingstone	92	271	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Leigh	265	939	7	—	2	—	—	2	—
Marchington	209	859	6	2	16	—	—	—	—
Mayfield	376	1,269	15	—	10	1	—	—	—
Newborough	137	495	20	—	—	—	—	1	—
Okeover	15	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramshorn	18	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocester	38	1,177	27	—	1	—	—	1	1
Stanton	69	284	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter Rural	289	983	3	1	3	—	—	1	—
Wootton	39	147	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	2788	10,404	127	7	41	1	—	7	1

**Infectious Disease.—Incidence in 1949 compared  
with the six previous years.**

Disease	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Scarlet Fever .....	7	50	9	10	20	34	13
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough .....	41	36	18	19	11	28	79
Measles .....	127	122	108	14	53	130	157
Erysipelas .....	7	2	1	—	3	—	1
Acute Pneumonia .....	1	3	2	1	1	1	4
Food Poisoning .....	—	3	6	1	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioenceph- alitis .....	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia neonato- rum .....	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

**Infectious Disease 1949—Months of Occurance.**

Month	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Acute Pneu- monia	Food Pois- oning	Erysipe- las	Acute Polio myelitis
January	11	—	4	—	—	1	—
February	32	1	6	1	—	1	1
March	16	—	10	—	—	—	—
April	15	1	16	—	—	1	—
May	7	2	1	—	—	1	—
June	39	1	—	—	—	—	—
July	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
October	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	2	2	2	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	127	7	41	1	—	7	1

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

Under the National Health Scheme, 1946, this responsibility passes to the Local Health Authority upon which is laid the obligation to arrange for the immunisation of all persons in the area of the Authority (Section 26).

As in previous years it was possible during 1949 for parents to have their children immunised by their own family doctor free of charge. Immunisation was also available at the Infant

Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter and special immunising sessions were also held at the various schools in Uttoxeter Rural District.

The number of children in the Uttoxeter Rural District who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria during 1949 was as follows :—

Children of less than 5 years of age	.....	.....	165
Children aged 5 years to 14 years of age	.....	.....	20
Total	.....	.....	185

The following children aged 5 to 14 years of age received a single reinforcing injection ..... 134

The estimated percentage of the mid-1949 child population in your District immunised against Diphtheria up to 31st December, 1949, was :—

Under five years of age	.....	.....	51%
Five to 14 years of age	.....	.....	9%
All children	.....	.....	14.3%

The above percentages are too low especially with respect to the under five years of age group. The fall in the number of children under 5 years of age immunised is, I feel, explained by the Poliomyelitis case which frightened the parents and made them delay having this protection.

During 1949 no notifications were received with respect to this disease.

#### UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE, 1943.

Year	Number of Protected Children		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 5 years	5—14 years		
1949	165	20	185	143
1948	106	84	190	271
1947	85	1	86	33
1946	110	7	117	—
1945	29	2	31	—
1944	41	8	49	—
1943	172	245	417	—

The above figures refer only to children whose record of immunisation has been received in the Public Health Department.



# Incidence of Diphtheria in the Uttoxeter Rural District during the last 11 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
1949 .....	Nil
1948 .....	Nil
1947 .....	Nil
1946 .....	Nil
1945 .....	Nil
1944 .....	2
1943 .....	Nil
1942 (Non-civilian) .....	1
1941 .....	4
1940 .....	4
1939 .....	14

Average annual incidence (including non-civilian cases)—2.2.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### New Cases.

Notifications were received during the year with respect to five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and six cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

### Deaths.

There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, and no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The age and sex distribution of these new cases and deaths were as shown below :-

### New Cases.

Age Periods	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One year .....	—	1	1	2	—	2	3
5 years .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
15 years .....	1	2	3	—	2	2	5
25 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 years .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
45 years .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
55 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

## Deaths.

Age Periods	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 years .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	3	—	3	—	—	—	3

### Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 estimated population.

Death Rate from Tuberculosis .....	0.28
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	0.28
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis .....	Nil
Mean Age of Death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for Rural Area is .....	50 years.

Tuberculosis in the Uttoxeter Rural District showing for each of the last 7 years the new cases and the deaths, classified as pulmonary and non-pulmonary. The death rate per million from all forms is also given.

Year	Est. Population	New Cases		Deaths		Death rate per million Pop.
		Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
1949	10,950	5	6	3	—	280
1948	10,710	4	3	2	3	373
1947	9,900	3	—	4	1	500
1946	9,710	2	—	—	2	210
1945	9,400	1	1	1	1	210
1944	9,580	2	1	2	1	310
1943	9,710	5	3	4	2	620





